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2008 Field Excavation Final Report Acosta-Durst-Taylor House

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**2008 Field Excavations at the Acosta-Durst-Taylor Site,
Nacogdoches County
41NA182**

**Final Report
Permit #4827**

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Table of Contents

List of Figures	ii
List of Tables.....	iii
Introduction	1
Methodology	6
Results	12
Southeast Clearing Excavations	12
Well (Between Railing and Kitchen)	17
Area 3.....	20
Artifacts	22
Southeast Clearing Excavations	22
Metal	22
Ceramic (including Brick and Mortar)	23
Glass.....	26
Miscellaneous	27
Well 1 Excavation.....	28
Metal	28
Ceramic (including Brick and Mortar)	29
Glass.....	32
Miscellaneous	33
Area 3 Excavation	34
Metal	34
Ceramic (including Brick and Mortar)	35
Glass.....	35
Miscellaneous	36
Conclusions	38
References Cited	40
Appendices	42

List of Figures

Figure 1: Topographic map showing the location of 41NA182	1
Figure 2: Current Durst-Taylor house	2
Figure 3: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps focusing on the Acosta-Durst-Taylor Site	4
Figure 4: State Archeological Landmark used as Datum Point D.	6
Figure 5: Area of remote sensing looking west and results	7
Figure 6: Surveyor's Map of the Acosta-Durst-Taylor site	8
Figure 7: Southeast corner excavation area.	10
Figure 8: Area of Well 1 showing location and tight well.....	11
Figure 9: Sand in the left portion of the unit and topsoil to the right of level 1 (N107/W51)	12
Figure 10: Matthew Worrell (student) holding the nail that was bent by the compact clay layer. 13	
Figure 11: Clay layer of level 2 (N110/W52)	13
Figure 12: Plan map of Feature 100 and Feature 101. Top right corner is N104/N54. 14	
Figure 13: Feature 100 (N104/W54-Level 2)	14
Figure 14: Feature 101 (N102-W53-Level 2)	15
Figure 15: Stratigraphy of the first three levels of N107/W51.	15
Figure 16: Stratigraphy of N107/W51	16
Figure 17: Profile drawing of the north wall of N107/W51	16
Figure 18: Stratigraphy of N121/W99.	17
Figure 19: Metal plate in Well 1.	18
Figure 20: Counterweight from N121/W99 Level 2.	18
Figure 21: Animal burial in N121/W97, Level 2.....	19
Figure 22: Profile of the south wall of N121/W97.....	19
Figure 23: Ash lens N106/W85	20
Figure 24: Clay and bentonite layer of Level 1 (ash lens above) N105/W86.....	21
Figure 25: Profile of N106/W85.....	21
Figure 26: Iron anvil excavated from N110/W52 Level 2	23
Figure 27: Purple glazed tiles from N106/W56 Level 1.....	24
Figure 28: Native American pottery N107/W54 Level 2.....	25
Figure 29: Bricks (and mortar) from N108/W52 Level 1	25
Figure 30: Red taillight N107/W51 Level 2.	26
Figure 31: Ironstone maker's mark from N121/W99 Level 3	29
Figure 32: Transferware sherds.....	30
Figure 33: Hand painted sherd from N121/W99 Level 4.....	30
Figure 34: Chinese porcelain	31
Figure 35: Orange glaze ceramic tile (N121/W99 Level 1)	32
Figure 36: Glass jars/bottles from the excavation.....	33
Figure 37: Bottle with Woodbury, N.J. on side panel (N106/W85 Level 2)	36

List of Tables

Table 1: Ownership record of the Acosta-Durst-Taylor Site	2
Table 2: Data for Southeast Corner Clearing Excavations	9
Table 3: Data for Well 1 Clearing Excavations	10
Table 4: Data for Area 3 Clearing Excavations.....	11

Introduction

The Acosta-Durst-Taylor site (now known as the Durst-Taylor House) is known as one of the earliest occupations in Nacogdoches, TX. The property fronts North Street and is just to the north of Hospital Street (Figure 1). Much of the history of this plot of land and accompanying house, out structures, and other buildings associated with this land is described thoroughly in the site's National Register of Historic Places nomination form (United States Department of the Interior 2003). What follows is a brief synopsis of the changing landscape of site 41NA182.



Figure 1: Topographic map showing the location of 41NA182 (Acosta-Durst-Taylor Site) (Trails.com 2013).

Sometime before 1809, Andres de Acosta acquired the 30 x 53 *varas* (25.4 x 44.9 meters) property on North Street (Corbin and Phillips 1990). On this parcel, he built a wood house (*casa de madera*), lived with his family (wife and three children), and kept livestock. The adobe floor was located during Corbin's excavations (currently exists below the extant house) (Corbin and Phillips 1990). In 1826, Joseph Durst bought the parcel (including the house) from Acosta. From 1836-1989, the property was divided and sold many times (Table 1) (Corbin and Phillips 1990; United States Department of the Interior 2003).

Table 1: Ownership record of the Acosta-Durst-Taylor Site

Date	Owner	Land Division
ca. 1809	Andres de Acosta	
1826	Joseph Durst	
1836	David Hoffman	
1837	Isaac Watt Burton and William Young Lacy	
1838	Charles H. Simms	1839-added parcel
1841	Bennett Blake	
1845	Thomas J. Rusk	
1845	William Ochiltree	
1846	John Blackburn	
1861	Madison G. Whitaker	
1870	Lawrence S. Taylor	
1936	Robert Irion Taylor, Laura Taylor, William Taylor, and Anna Taylor Rulfs (and descendants)	4 parcels divided and later deeded to living relatives
1989	Jack and Claudine McKinney Historical Foundation	
1996	City of Nacogdoches	

The house that currently sits on the Acosta-Durst-Taylor site, the Durst-Taylor house (Figure 2), is an example of a hall-and-parlor home (McAlester and McAlester 1984: 94-95) consisting of two large rooms on either side of the doorway, one and one-half stories, and a frame structure that was most likely built before 1839.



Figure 2: Current Durst-Taylor house

Today, there is an empty area to the south of the house that contains the mule-powered sugar cane press. At one time, it was proposed to be developed into an orchard; however, an examination of the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps (Sanborn Map Co 2008) from 1906-1963 (Figure 3) shows that this portion of the property was used for an auto sales & service business in 1946 and a machine shop, with an adjacent storage area, in 1963. The Sanborn map abbreviations (EDR 2013) indicate that the machine shop was a metal clad on wood frame (IRCL) structure with a concrete floor (Conc FL). In 1963, the Machine Supply Co, located at 300 North, sold steel beams, plates, angles, shafts, and channels (Figure 3). According to Partin et al (1995), this machine shop may have been operated by NIBCO.



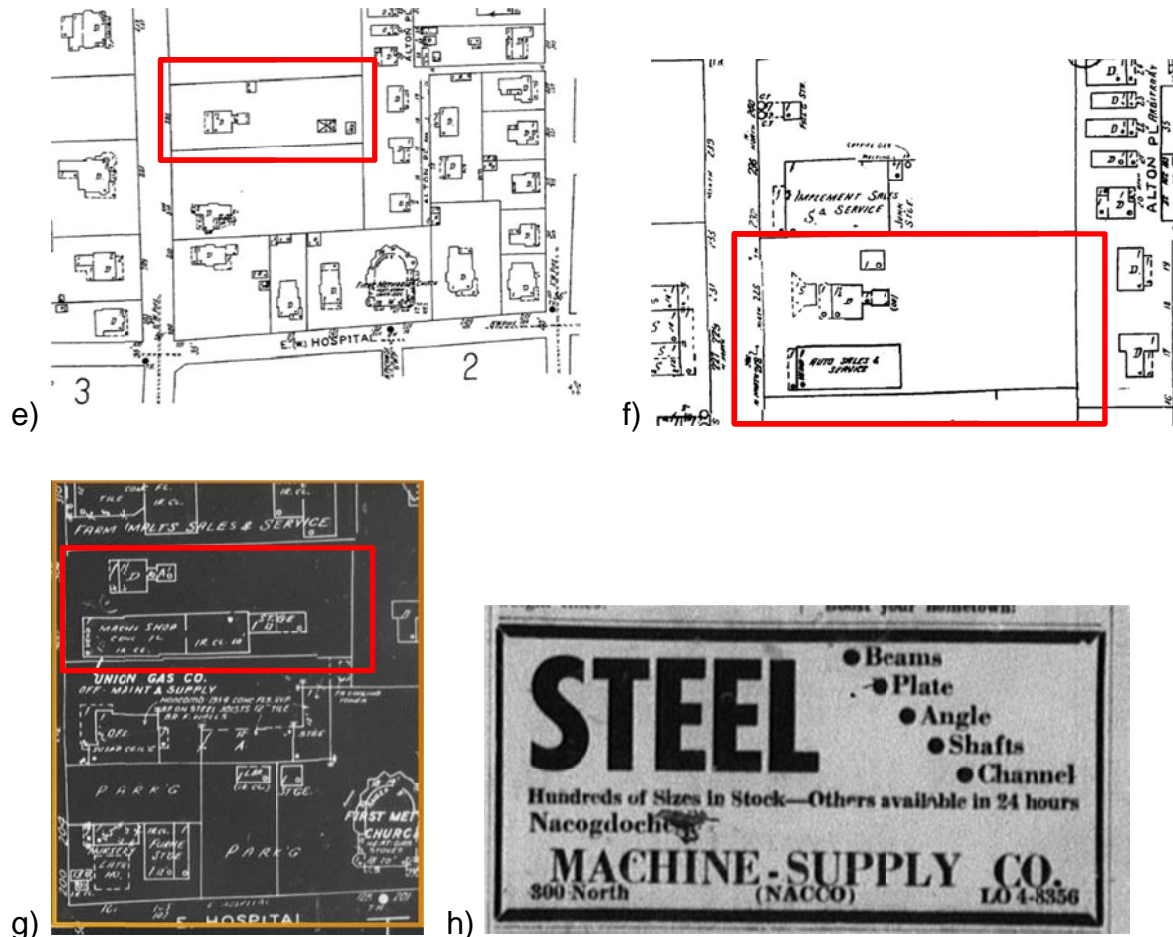


Figure 3: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (Sanborn Map Co 2008) focusing on the Acosta-Durst-Taylor Site (indicated by red rectangle) (41NA182): a) 1906; b) 1912; c) 1921; d) 1922; e) 1929; f) 1946 Auto Sales & Service added; g) 1963 Machine Shop added; h) advertisement from the Daily Sentinel (1963).

With the McKinney Historical Foundation purchase the Acosta-Durst-Taylor site, restoration of the Durst-Taylor house to its mid-19th century condition began. In order to accomplish this task, the Victorian dormer windows, the 1920s bathroom, and the porch columns were removed (United States Department of Interior 2003). The McKinney Historical Foundation funded archaeological research in the vicinity of the house in order to discover possible structures that were associated with the house and to determine the occupational history of the house (Corbin and Phillips 1990). These excavations were led by Dr. James E. Corbin of Stephen F. Austin State University from 1989-1991. Corbin and his students determined (Corbin and Phillips 1990: 11):

The front and side sills were replaced at some time, and it is possible that some or all of the foundation piers were replaced or partially replaced at the same time. All of the piers in place at the time of the acquisition of the property were clearly twentieth century replacements. The only exception may be the fragment of a mill stone recovered from the

bottom of the southwest corner pier. An excavation for a foundation pier at the southeast corner of the house is slightly out of line with the present structure, suggesting that the structure may have been moved slightly at some time or that it had slipped from its original foundation, possibly during sill replacement or after sill replacement. In addition, the original foundation for the south chimney does not align with the present house orientation, again suggesting slippage or movement of the structure.

While the south chimney had been set on a dry laid brick footing set well down into the ground, excavations in the vicinity of the north chimney revealed that the chimney had been set on a hard compacted feature at the ground surface. This compacted area was traced southward under the house and appears to be an earthen floor that is smaller in area than the present house. If this feature is indeed a floor, it would more likely be associated with a Spanish style palisado house (constructed of vertical posts set in the ground and plastered with adobe) or a French, style bousillage house (a half-timbered structure of wood and adobe built on the ground or set on a low rock footing or piers).

The artifacts recovered during the excavations primarily are objects or fragments of objects of ceramics (dishes, etc.), bricks, glass (window glass and bottles, etc.), and metal (mostly iron nails of various types). At this time, most temporally sensitive artifacts are the numerous sherds of ceramic vessels recovered. Eighteenth century Spanish, Mexican, French ceramics are easily distinguished from their English counterparts. Likewise, the predominant English ceramics of the first half of the nineteenth century can give us some temporal clues as well. In addition, post-Civil War English and American ceramics are easily distinguished from their predecessors.

When the City of Nacogdoches acquired the property, their goal was to make the site into a historic house museum with a garden that reflects the 1840-1860 culture and time period in Nacogdoches (City of Nacogdoches 2013). As part of this process, a blacksmith and storage shed, a kitchen that currently functions as the staff office, and a visitor's center were added to the west of the Durst-Taylor house. In 2008, there were plans to add a chicken yard on the southeast corner of the property. As of 2008, the two theorized water wells had not been located.

As a result of the modification plans for the chicken yard and the mystery surrounding the missing wells, there were two different goals for the archaeological excavations in 2008: 1) locating one or both wells, and 2) mitigation of the area to be used for the chicken yard (the southeast corner of the property). In order to accomplish these goals, the archaeological work took place in two stages: 1) remote sensing to locate the well(s); and 2) clearing excavations.

Methodology

In order to locate the well(s), remote sensing was conducted. After the completion of remote sensing, the locations for the possible wells were excavated using clearing excavations. The area for the chicken yard also was excavated using clearing excavations.

After searching for the datum points A-C used by Corbin during his excavations in 1989-1990, Jeff Williams (an undergraduate student during Corbin's field school), Victor Galan, and I were unable to locate any of the points. We could also not find the BM 100.00' assumed chisel mark on the north side concrete wall (noted on the survey map see Figure 6). Therefore, I established datum point D at the State Archeological Landmark placed by the Texas Historical Commission (Figure 4). This point is near the site's visitor's map.



Figure 4: State Archeological Landmark, Texas Historical Commission used as Datum Point D.

Remote sensing was needed to locate the well(s). Corbin produced an excavation map where he noted the possible location of two wells (one near the current ramp leading to the house back door) and one near the proposed orchard (currently being used for the mule-powered sugar cane press). In order to more securely locate the well(s), we (Dr. Leslie G. Cecil and Dr. George Avery) conducted a geophysical analysis using a Geonics® EM-31 Terrain Resistivity/ Conductivity Meter. This technology detects variations in the subsurface soils through an electromagnetic inductive technology (Geonics 2009). The quality of the results can be affected by salinity, clay content, moisture, and temperature (Kinal et al. 2006:79; Whittaker 2005). The EM-31 is composed of three distinct areas: 1) the transmitter coil; 2) the receiver coil; and 3) the data logger. The electromagnetic pulse produced by the transmitter coil penetrates three meters in the horizontal position and six meters in the vertical position. After penetrating the soils, conductivity (related to soil density) is recorded by the receiver coil and displayed in the data logger. For this project we recorded both depths. We recorded data every other meter, but could not get close to the current metal fence or to the ramp by the Durst-Taylor house addition (the probable location of a well).

The data logger numbers were recorded by hand and entered into an Excel spreadsheet for additional analyses. Those data were then plotted using Surfer® software. Unfortunately, because data were recorded every other meter, a continuous contour map was not possible (Figure 5). As a result, I looked to see if anomalies

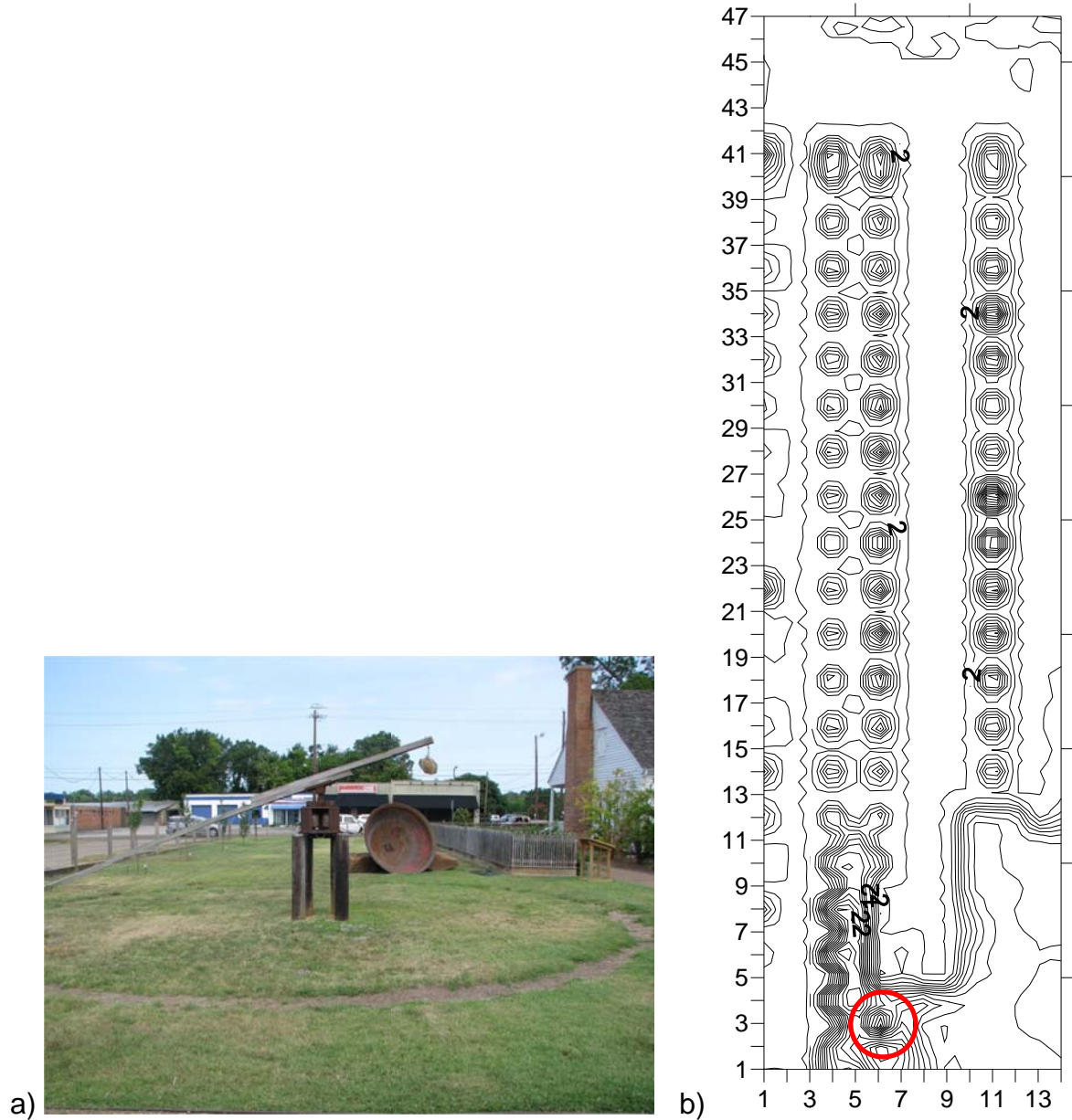


Figure 5: Area of remote sensing looking west (a) and results (b). The 0,0 point in a is at the bottom left of the image, just off the image, next to the fence. The possible location of well 2 is indicated by the red circle in both images.

existed. While none were obvious anomalies, there was a difference at N6/W3, which is the approximate location of the 20' well indicated on the Surveyor map (Figure 6). We

Clearing excavations took place at the southeast corner of the property. A 90m x 90m area was gridded in 1m x 1m units. Based off of Datum D and the previous excavation maps, the excavation area covered N102-110/W57-49. Due to time constraints and number of students, not all of the units were excavated; only 24 units were actually excavated (Table 2 and Figure 7).

Table 2: Data for Southeast Corner Clearing Excavations

Northing	Westing	Levels Excavated	Lot Numbers
102	57	2	1061, 1098
102	56	4	1062, 1099, 1114, 1116
102	53	2	1071, 1102
102	51	2	1079, 1105
103	56	2	1059, 1097
104	54	2	1064, 1100
104	53	2	1065, 1101
104	51	2	1073, 1103
104	50	2	1074, 1104
105	55	2	1036, 1096
105	53	2	1044, 1093
105	50	3	1053, 1089, 1111
105	49	3	1054, 1090, 1112
106	56	2	1032, 1094
106	55	3	1033, 1095, 1107
106	53	3	1041, 1092, 1110
107	54	2	1037, 1091
107	51	4	1046, 1088, 1106, 1108
108	52	2	1048, 1084
108	49	3	1027, 1087, 1109
109	53	2	1014, 1083
109	50	3	1023, 1086, 1113
110	52	2	1012, 1082
110	49	3	1021, 1085, 1115



Figure 7: Southeast corner excavation area.

Clearing excavations were also conducted to locate two possible wells. The first area excavated was between the ramp/railing and the kitchen/staff office. This was a 3m x 1m area encompassing N121/W99-97. Due to logistical issues of physical space for excavation (not enough space for three people), only N121/99 and N121/97 were excavated (Table 3 and Figure 8).

Table 3: Data for Possible Well 1 Clearing Excavations

Northing	Easting	Levels Excavated	Lot Numbers
121	99	2	1116, 1124, 1132, 1133, 1137, 1138
121	97	2	1117, 1125



Figure 8: Area of Well 1 showing location and tight well.

The second possible location for a well (hereafter, Area 3) was located to the south of the first well. This is the area where the City of Nacogdoches and the Friends of Historic Nacogdoches hold their sugarcane event in January. We opened a 3m x 2m area for excavations. The units excavated were N105-106/W87-85 (Table 4).

Table 4: Data for Area 3 Clearing Excavations

Northing	Westing	Levels Excavating	Lot Numbers
105	87	2	1121, 1129
105	86	2	1122, 1130
105	85	3	1123, 1131, 1135
106	87	2	1118, 1126
106	86	3	1119, 1127, 1134
106	87	4	1120, 1128, 1136

All units (1m x 1m squares) were excavated using arbitrary levels of 10 cm. Each unit at each level was given a distinct lot number (Appendices A-L) to preserve provenience information. In total 78 lots were excavated. All excavated soil was dry sifted using a ¼" mesh screen (one day the soil was wet screened because of the previous night's rain).

Results

Southeast Clearing Excavations

A total of 24 units were excavated in this area. Two units were excavated to four levels (a depth of 40 cm) to determine the likelihood of human activity that coincided with the earlier occupations of the site. Level 1 consisted of topsoil (2.5YR 6/2) that was approximately 7cm thick and beneath the topsoil was a layer of sand (5YR 5/8) and pea-sized gravel. The sand was more prominent in the N110 area (closest to the Visitor's Center) and tapered off further away from the Visitor's Center. The sand and gravel are most likely a result of the fill sand used during the construction of the Visitor's Center.



Figure 9: Sand in the left portion of the unit and topsoil to the right of level 1 (N107/W51)

Level 2 contained a hard, compact yellowish-red clay (5YR 5/8) with areas of sand and gravel (Figure 9). The most prominent (and most difficult to remove) characteristic of this level was the compact clay. Some excavators noted the presence of asphalt and concrete pieces mixed into the clay. The clay was so compact that it bent ½" iron nails (Figure 10) and required the use of a pick ax to break up the matrix (Figure 11).

Mixed within this layer were large (flat not thick) areas of a gray-white bentonite clay. Removal of the bentonite clay was interesting because it was almost impossible to crack with a pick axe and when wet, it morphed to whatever tool was being used. At a depth of 15-18 cm below surface is an organic layer that is approximately 5 mm in depth (see Figures 15-17). Both clays and the organic layer were eventually removed to complete the excavation of Level 2.

At the bottom of Level 2 (and the top 5 cm of Level 3) in units N102/W57, N105/W50 and N105/W49 PVC piping came into view. The piping most likely had something to do with the Visitor's Center and did not relate to any of the previous constructions at the Acosta-Durst-Taylor site.



Figure 10: Matthew Worrell (student) holding the nail that was bent by the compact clay layer.



Figure 11: Clay layer of level 2 (N110/W52)

In addition the presence of PVC pipes, Levels 1 and 2 were strewn with bricks and brick fragments. The majority of the bricks and brick fragments came from Level 2 and the center of the excavations (N105-102/W55-53). This also is the depth of the only feature that we excavated. While two feature numbers were allocated, Feature 100 (N104/W54) and Feature 101 (N102/W53), the two units represent the same continuous feature (Figure 12). Feature 100 had a solid concrete formation in the southwest part of the unit (Figure 13). At its widest point, it measures 43 cm and at its narrowest part, it measures 27 cm. The concrete is 10 cm thick.

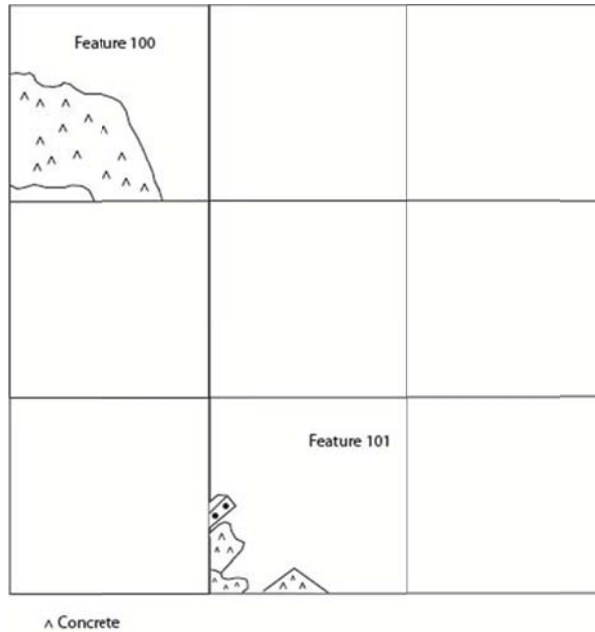


Figure 12: Plan map of Feature 100 and Feature 101. Top left unit is N104/N54. North is the top of the map.



Figure 13: Feature 100 (N104/W54-Level 2)

Feature 101 (N102/W53) (Figure 14) is to the south of Feature 100 and contains a cluster of concrete and brick in the southwest corner of the unit. Concrete extends from the western unit wall for 16 cm and beneath this larger concrete slab are two other smaller pieces of concrete that appear to be associated with each other. To the north of these pieces of concrete is a three-hole brick.



Figure 14: Feature 101 (N102-W53-Level 2)

Below the compact clay strata was a yellowish-brown (7.5-10YR 5/6) compact sand that was easily excavated (Figure 15). In N107/W51 (but not elsewhere), just above this sand, there is an organic layer (Figures 16 and 17).



Figure 15: Stratigraphy of the first three levels of N107/W51.

Given that the number of artifacts from the excavations of Level 3 decreased significantly, only two units were excavated to Level 4 to check for the presence of human activity. The sand that typified Level 3 continued into Level 4. Artifacts, although in minor frequencies, continued to be found in the top half of Level 4 and many of these artifacts could be associated with a machine shop or auto sales and service shop. At approximately 35 cm below surface, artifacts ceased to be found. We dug three post holes that were 15 cm deep (for a total depth of 55 cm) in N107/W51; the soil remained the same color and consistency, and no artifacts were recovered. Due to time constraints, excavations in this area ended.

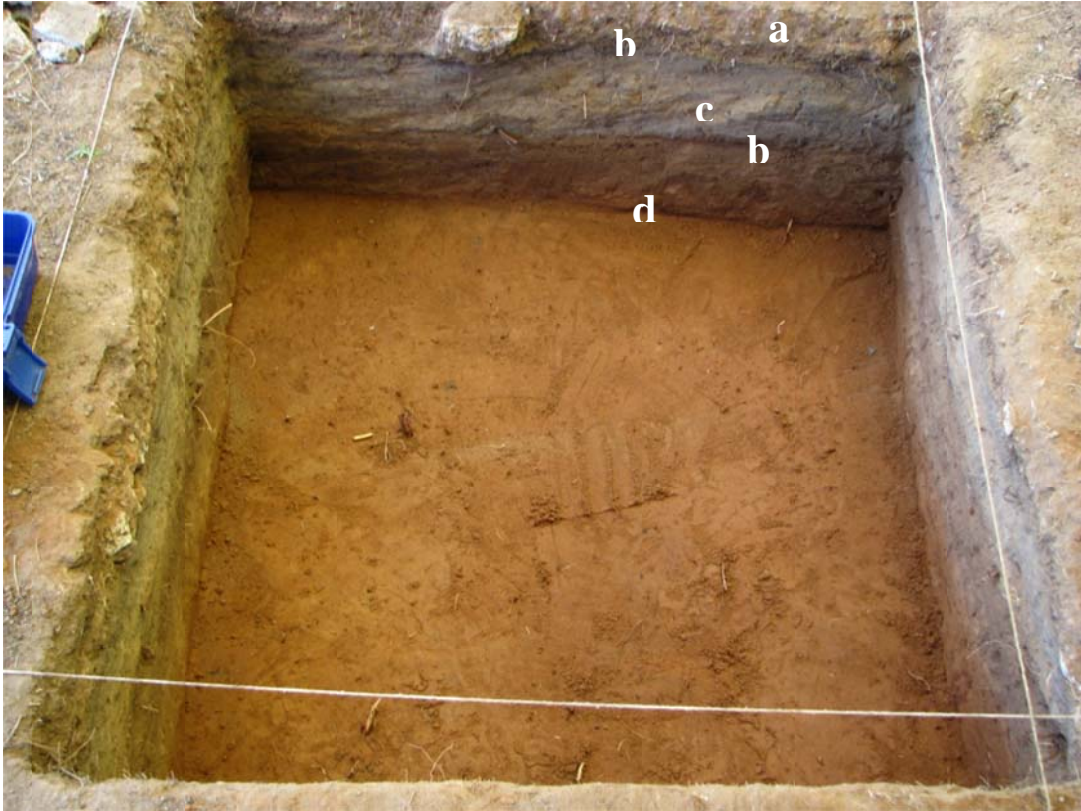


Figure 16: Stratigraphy of N107/W51: a) Level 1 is topsoil with pea-sized gravel; b) organic layer between clay and sand; c) Level 2 is the compact clay with bentonite; d) Levels 3 and 4 are compact sand.

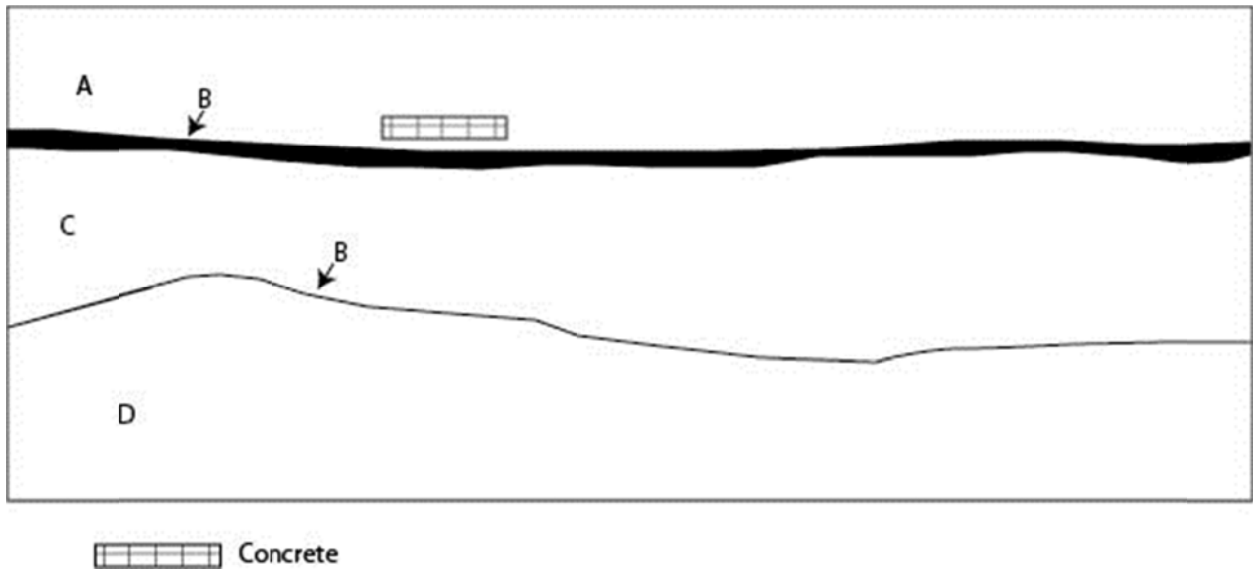


Figure 17: Profile drawing of the north wall of N107/W51: A) Level 1 is pea-sized gravel; B) organic layer between clay and sand; C) Level 2 is the compact clay with bentonite; D) Levels 3 and 4 are compact sand.

Well (Between Railing and Kitchen)

Two units (N121/W99 and N121/W97) were excavated between the railing and the kitchen (current staff office) to determine the presence of a possible well. The westernmost unit was excavated to six levels and the easternmost unit was excavated to two levels (a cat burial was found that slowed excavations). Due to the artifacts found in this area, it is the location of a well.

Unlike the other excavated locations, this area consisted of very soft, dark soil. As can be seen in Figure 18, there was some stratigraphy at the top of the well as suggested by the different colors (from top to bottom: 5YR 5/2, 5YR 5/6, 5YR 4/6, 10YR 3/2, and 2.5YR 4/6). The darker soils (5YR and 10YR hues) continued until a depth of 40 cm (Level 4) when the soil became redder (2.5YR 4/6). The top levels contained small pebbles, small pieces of eroded brick, and charcoal, whereas the lower levels consisted of broken artifacts, but no pebbles.



Figure 18: Stratigraphy of N121/W99.

While we were unable to find the walls of the well, along the east wall in Level 2 of N121/W97, there was a thick metal plate (Figure 19). This could be part of the outline for the well. In this same area, there were a few broken bricks. This alone may not



Figure 19: Metal plate in Well 1.

suggest the presence of a well; however, the counterweight (Figure 20) weighing 2.6 kg (5.8 lbs.) found in Level 2 of N121/W99 provides further evidence that this was the area of one of the possible wells. The counterweight was most likely at one end of a device (perhaps a pole) and the bucket at the other. The pole was balanced in the middle of an upright frame.



Figure 20: Counterweight from N121/W99 Level 2.

As excavations continued in this area, whole jars, metal artifacts, and animal bones were found.

At Level 2 in unit N121/W97 along the south wall, we encountered an intentional burial of a small animal (Figures 21 and 22). The animal was facing west with its back against the south wall.



Figure 21: Animal burial in N121/W97, Level 2.

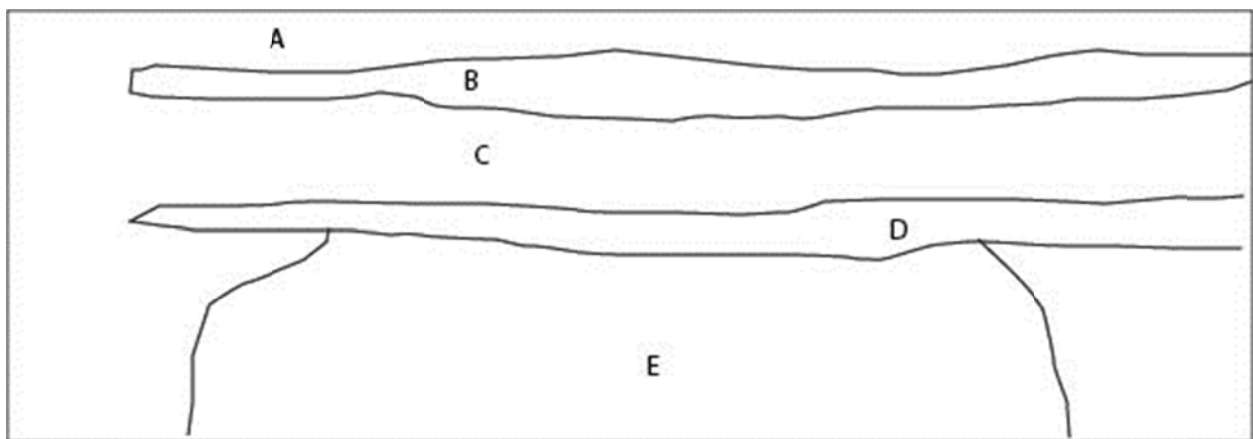


Figure 22: Profile of the south wall of N121/W97: A) Dark yellowish brown, loose, sandy soil (10YR 3/4); B) yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sand; C) dark brown sand; D) dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sand; E) pet burial in dark brown (10YR 3/3) organic soil.

Given the animal's mandible and teeth, it was identified as a domestic cat (*Felis catus*). Beneath the head of the cat was a zinc plate that disintegrated upon removal. This may

have been the cat's name tag. As can be seen from Figure 21, there is another bone associated with the burial. This bone (a *Bos patella*) was placed just north of the cat's ribcage. Just below the burial, there is a broken long bone of a large animal (perhaps *Bos* or *Equus*).

Area 3

This area was excavated because it held the greatest possibility (Corbin excavation map and remote sensing) of being the location of a second well. As a result, we excavated a 3m x 2m area. A total of six units were excavated and three of those units (N106/86, N106/W85, and N105/W85) were excavated to level 3. Unfortunately, no well was detected in this area (we only excavated for four days at this location). Instead, what we excavated is most likely the location of the auto sales and service shop in 1946 and the machine shop in 1963 (Figure 3f-g).

Level 1 contained an ash lens just below a thin top soil in some locations (Figure 23). This is most likely the result of burning wood and/or cane for making syrup. Below the ash lens was a very compact, reddish-yellow (5YR 7/6) clay mixed with bentonite (Figure 24). As described previously for the excavations in the southeast corner, this clay layer was very hard to excavate due to its compactness and the presence of bentonite. Mixed with the clays were pieces of asphalt. This conglomeration continued for 10 cm (into Level 2). Fewer artifacts were excavated from Level 1.



Figure 23: Ash lens N106/W85



Figure 24: Clay and bentonite layer of Level 1 (ash lens above) N105/W86

At approximately 13 cm below surface, the clay layer that typified Level I changed to a brown soil (10YR 5/3) that was full of glass and metal artifacts. The highest concentration of metal artifacts came from Level 2 of N105/W87. Level 3 had a combination of the reddish-brown soil and a less compact reddish-yellow sand/clay found elsewhere at the site (Figure 25).

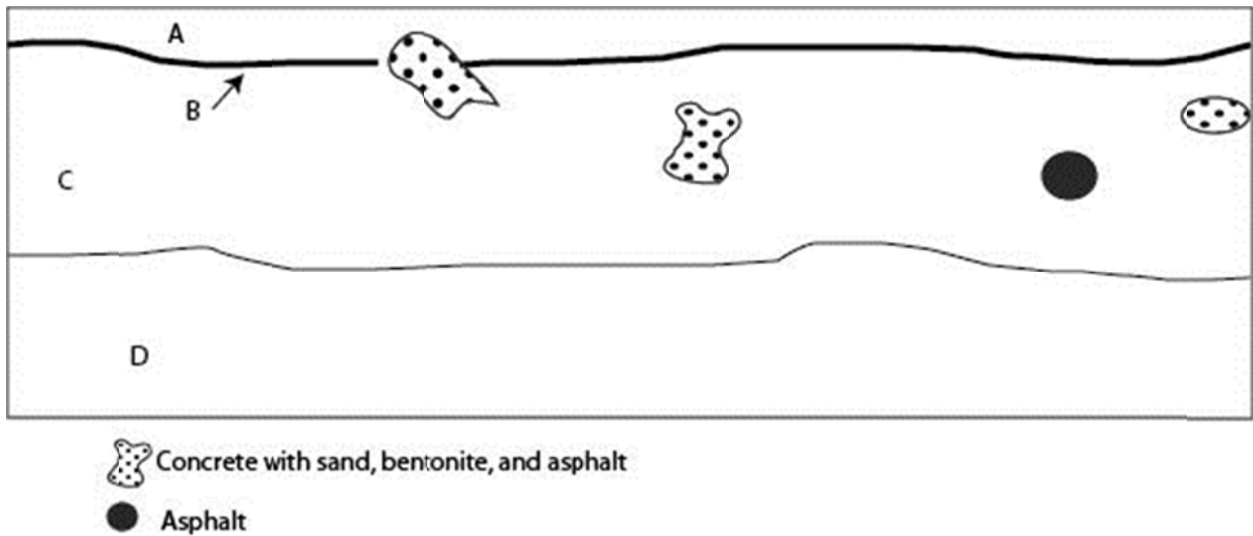


Figure 25: Profile of N106/W85: A) topsoil (5YR 4/3); B) ash lens; c) reddish-yellow clay mixed with bentonite (7.5YR 6/8); and D) reddish-brown (5YR 4/3) sand.

Artifacts

Excavations from the three areas yielded 4938 artifacts: 2900 artifacts from the southeast clearing excavations, 1090 artifacts from Well 1, and 948 artifacts from Area 3. With the exception of one Historic period Native American sherd, all of the artifacts represented the post-Acosta occupation of the Acosta-Durst-Taylor site. What follows is the artifact description by area.

Southeast Clearing Excavations

There were a total of 2900 artifacts excavated from this area. Artifact counts by unit and level are in Appendices A-D.

Metal

Of the 2900 artifacts excavated from the southeast corner, 654 of those were metal artifacts. In general, the metal artifacts were made from iron and were heavily corroded. The only exceptions were small pieces of lead that were most likely used for soldering. While these artifacts were corroded, many times their shape could be determined as well as their possible functional category. All of these artifacts represent items that could have been found in an auto sales and service shop or machine shop.

1) Nails (n=373) The nails that were whole were wire cut nails that were not used as tacking nails (most at least 5 cm in length). Not all of the nails were whole as there was bad preservation and some of the longer nails were bent at a right angle indicating use. In Level 1, the highest frequency of nails occurred in the N104-105 area whereas in Level 2, the highest frequency of nails occurred in N102; however, they were fairly evenly distributed in Level 2.

2) Wire (n=84) There were many pieces of metal wire that were approximately 2mm in diameter. Some wire was approximately one meter in length, but the majority of the wire pieces were similar in size to the nails. Wire was most common in Level 2.

3) Metal Plates (n=90) This category of artifact is defined as a thick (approximately 5 mm) solid piece of iron. It is possible that many of these plates are very corroded nuts and/or smaller pieces (broken) of larger iron artifacts.

4) Screws and bolts (n=26)

5) Washers (n=9)

6) Nuts (n=7)

7) Lead (n=2) Two pieces of lead looked as if they had been melted during soldering. What was excavated was the lead that fell from the pipe to the ground after being melted.

8) Pipe (n=5) These iron pipes were very heavy and had a diameter of approximately 4 cm.

9) Spark Plug (n=2)

10) Pull tabs and bottle caps (n=10) Nine of the artifacts in the category were pull tabs from soda pop cans. The one bottle cap was too eroded to determine the brand.

11) Bullet casing (n=1) This bullet casing is a 22 mm.

12) Foil (n=6) This foil was heavier than aluminum foil and could not be straightened (it was usually crumpled together).

13) Miscellaneous (n=39) The majority of artifacts in this category consists of pieces of corroded metal that could not be identified. Of those that were identifiable, a 1981 nickel was excavated from N110/W49 Level 1, an anvil was excavated from N110/W52 Level 2 (Figure 26), and a hose clamp for a car was excavated from N106/W56 Level 3.



Figure 26: Iron anvil excavated from N110/W52 Level 2

Ceramic (including Brick and Mortar)

Unlike many excavations as well as previous excavations at this site, this artifact category did not rank highest in artifact count (n=95). The ceramic artifacts were quite small and only one design on the decorated sherds could be determined.

1) Refined Eathenwares (n=62) These undecorated sherds are the most common type of pottery excavated during 2008 as well as during earlier excavations. While there are different categories of refined earthenwares (creamware, pearlware, whiteware, and ironstone) the majority of sherds were so small that differentiating them based on slight differences in glazes at areas where the glaze pooled was impossible

(South 1977). Given the time period of the excavations and the solid white color of the glazes, the most likely category for these undecorated sherds are whitewares. Three whitewares from N104/W54-53 Level 2 and N105/W55 Level 1 were burned.

2) Transferwares (n=5) Two different colors of transferwares were excavated from this area: blue (n=4) and black (n=1). Three of the four blue sherds represent typical transferwares from England, and one sherd was a piece of flow blue transferware. Because the sherds were so small, no pattern name or manufacturer could be determined.

3) Hand painted (n=1) One hand painted sherd was excavated and part of the painted decoration was a green leaf (similar to the one shown in Figure 33).

4) Porcelain (n=7) Seven pieces of white porcelain were excavated in this area. It is possible that the sherds were from decorated ceramics; however, given their small size, this could not be determined.

5) Annular (n=0) No Annular sherds were excavated from this area.

6) Coarse Earthenware (n=9) These earthenware body sherds had a brown glaze on the exterior of the thick vessel walls. The sherds most likely represent utilitarian vessels.

7) Miscellaneous Historic Ceramics (n=9) Four of the samples in this category represent tiles: one is a hexagonal white bathroom tile and three are sherds of a purple glazed tile that may have been used in a bathroom or on a wall (Figure 27). The remaining unclassified sherds were too small or lacked exterior surfaces to definitively include them in any of the above categories.

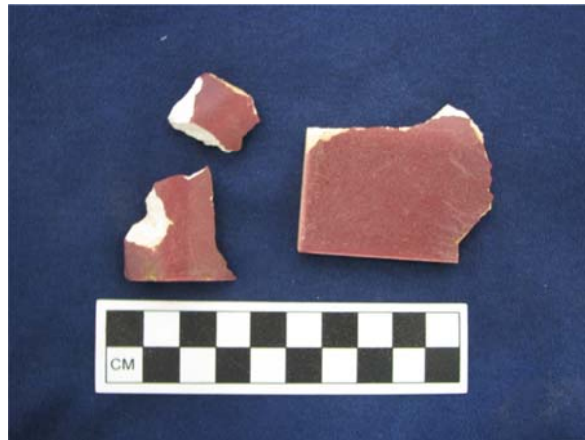


Figure 27: Purple glazed tiles from N106/W56 Level 1.

8) Native American Ceramic (n=1) One burnished sherd was excavated from N107/54 Level 2 (Figure 28). This is a courseware body sherd that has evidence of burnishing on the exterior wall.



Figure 28: Native American pottery N107/W54 Level 2

9) Bricks (n=362) While the vast majority of the brick artifacts represent brick fragments, there were eight complete, 3-hole bricks (the remainder were fragments). The surfaces and hole diameters were constant suggesting standardization in manufacture. One observes drag marks on the top and bottom surfaces. The brick color is pink (Figure 29). These are the same bricks found in Feature 101.

10) Mortar (n=150) A very sandy gray mortar is found within and around many bricks (see Figure 29). In addition to this occurrence, mortar was found not associated with bricks.



Figure 29. Bricks (and mortar) from N108/W52 Level 1

Glass

The majority of the artifacts excavated from this area were classified as glass artifacts (n=1162).

1) Window Pane glass (n=60) These flat, clear shards represent window pane glass. None were larger than 4 cm and most were under .5 cm in size.

2) Green Glass (n=27) These shards varied in color and this variation is most likely due to glass thickness indicating different areas of bottles. All of the green shards fall within the olive green and olive amber color category (Lindsey 2013). These shards are also consistent with green shards excavated from previous excavations and those from the Sterne-Hoya house.

3) Amber (Brown) Glass (n=131) The second highest number of glass shards fall within the amber color category. These most likely represent bottles; however, no diagnostic shards came from these excavations.

4) Milk White Glass (n=12) These shards are opaque white glass and were most likely from some sort of bottle; however, they are body shards and are not diagnostic.

5) Blue Glass (n=10) Like other colored glass shards, these pieces are very small and without any kind of decoration. While they are small in nature, they can be classified as cobalt blue (Lindsey 2013).

6) Red Glass (n=6) These shards are thick and have a pressed hatched design (Figure 30). This glass most likely represents shards of broken car taillights. Other shards were small, but had the same hatched design.



Figure 30: Red taillight N107/W51 Level 2.

7) Purple Glass (n=1) One light purple shard was excavated from this area. Unfortunately, this shard was only a small chip.

8) Clear Glass (n=913) The majority of the glass shards from this excavation were clear. Most of these shards were curved and were most likely parts of some type of bottle. However, given their small and fragmented nature, determination of kind of bottle was impossible. Three pieces of clear glass had a pressed hatch design that appears similar to the red taillight discussed previously suggesting that they may have been headlights.

9) Mirror (n=1) One shard of mirror was excavated. It measured approximately 1.5 cm x 2.5 cm.

10) Marble (n=1) One yellow glass marble was encountered during excavations.

Miscellaneous

1) Asphalt (n=1) A 3.5 cm piece of asphalt, not associated with Feature 100/101, was excavated from N109/W53 Level 1. In addition to this larger piece, tiny fragments were also noted throughout the excavations (especially near and around Feature 100/101), but were not counted as they appeared to be part of the clay/floor matrix.

2) Button (n=2) Two plastic, two hole, white, plastic buttons were excavated.

3) Carpet (n=1) This artifact represents industrial carpet that was approximately 1 cm square. It appears that the carpet was gray; however, decomposition may have affected the color.

4) Chalk (n=3) These were fragments of sticks of chalk.

5) Graphite (n=3) These graphite artifacts represent pencil leads.

6) Fauna (n=3) Three animal bones were found in the excavations. Due to the fragmentary nature of the bones, they could not be identified as to genus.

7) Flora (n=114) Two fruit pits (most likely peach) were excavated from N106/W56 Level 1 and three pecan shells from N104 and 102/W53 Level 2. There were four pieces of tree wood that appeared to have been decaying. Two of the pieces were approximately 40 cm in length. One piece most likely functioned as construction material given the faded paint located in the middle of the small plank. We excavated a piece of string. Aside from those artifacts, the remaining flora artifacts were charcoal.

8) Lithics (n=191) This category only contains pebbles that would have been used for gravel. The size range includes pea and nickel size and was mixed.

9) Paper (n=23) Various scraps of paper were encountered during excavations. They appear to be from newspapers, but were decomposed so that the words could not be read.

10) Plastic (n=135) Many pieces of plastic were encountered during excavations. Most of the pieces were black and smashed flat. There was a Heinz ketchup and a lemon juice packet that did not appear to be associated with the auto sales and service or machine shop (most likely modern trash). One artifact was a plastic washer.

11) Rubber (n=3) One piece of rubber represented a small toy ball. The other two pieces were black and non-descript.

Well 1 Excavation

There were a total of 1090 artifacts excavated from this area. In addition to this being the most likely area for a well, there was a domesticated cat burial. Artifact counts by unit and level appear in Appendices E-H.

Metal

Of the 1090 artifacts excavated from this location, 328 were metals.

1) Nails (n=250) The most prolific metal artifact was the nail. Most of the nails were very corroded. Those that were in better condition were wire cut nails ranging from approximately 7-9 cm in length (most were broken).

2) Wire (n=0)

3) Metal Plates (n=68) There was one prominent metal plate that was located in N121/W97 (Figure 19). As discussed previously, this may represent possible edging of a well. There is one flat piece of metal that appears very similar to an edging stake. The remaining metal plate artifacts were pieces of thick (5 mm) metal rectangles similar to the shape of a ruler (but not a ruler).

4) Screws and bolts (n=1)

5) Washers (n=2)

6) Nuts (n=0)

7) Lead (n=0)

8) Pipe (n=1) The small section of pipe has a diameter of approximately 2.5 cm.

9) Spark Plug (n=0)

10) Pull tabs and bottle caps (n=1) One pull tab was excavated.

11) Bullet casing (n=0)

12) Foil (n=0)

13) Miscellaneous (n=5) The most notable miscellaneous metal artifact is the counterweight. The interior of the counterweight is filled with concrete making its weight 2.6 kg. The second metal artifact was the metal threaded base of a light bulb. A third metal artifact was a long metal spike that we (and Corbin) used during excavations with a piece of pink flagging tape. I suspect that Corbin left this nail behind. The other two pieces of metal were too eroded to determine their type.

Ceramic (including Brick and Mortar)

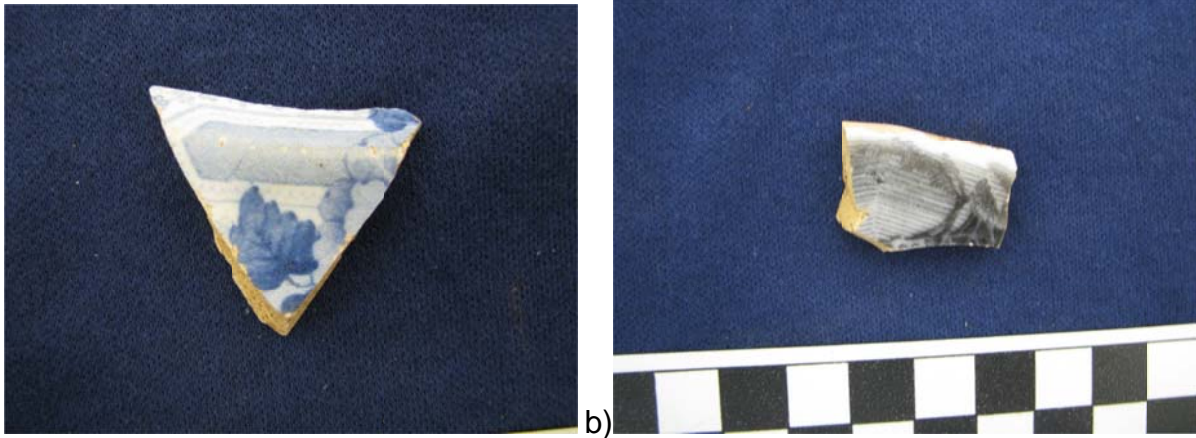
There were 148 ceramic artifacts encountered in this area.

1) Refined Eathenwares (n=91) The majority of broken pottery in the well represents whitewares. As with the other two excavated areas, no forms could be determined. A maker's mark was found and it represents ironstone pottery that was either made in England or the United States (Figure 31). Unfortunately, the mark is too incomplete and cannot be matched to established marks.



Figure 31: Ironstone maker's mark from N121/W99 Level 3

2) Transferwares (n=4) Two blue and two black transferware sherds were excavated from this area. Figure 32 shows one blue and one black sherd.



a) b)
 Figure 32: Transferware sherds: a) blue (N121/W99 Level 1) and b) black (N121/W99 Level 4)

3) Hand painted (n=2) Two white glazed sherds had a hand painted design (Figure 33).



Figure 33: Hand painted sherd from N121/W99 Level 4

4) Porcelain (n=24) The majority of the porcelain sherds were not decorated. However, there were four that had blue edging and one had a red painted design (Figure 34a). These sherds are the same decoration as found on Japanese hand-painted Geisha Girl porcelain (Nilsson 2012) excavated by Corbin (Figure 34b). The stamp on the underside states “Made in Japan.”

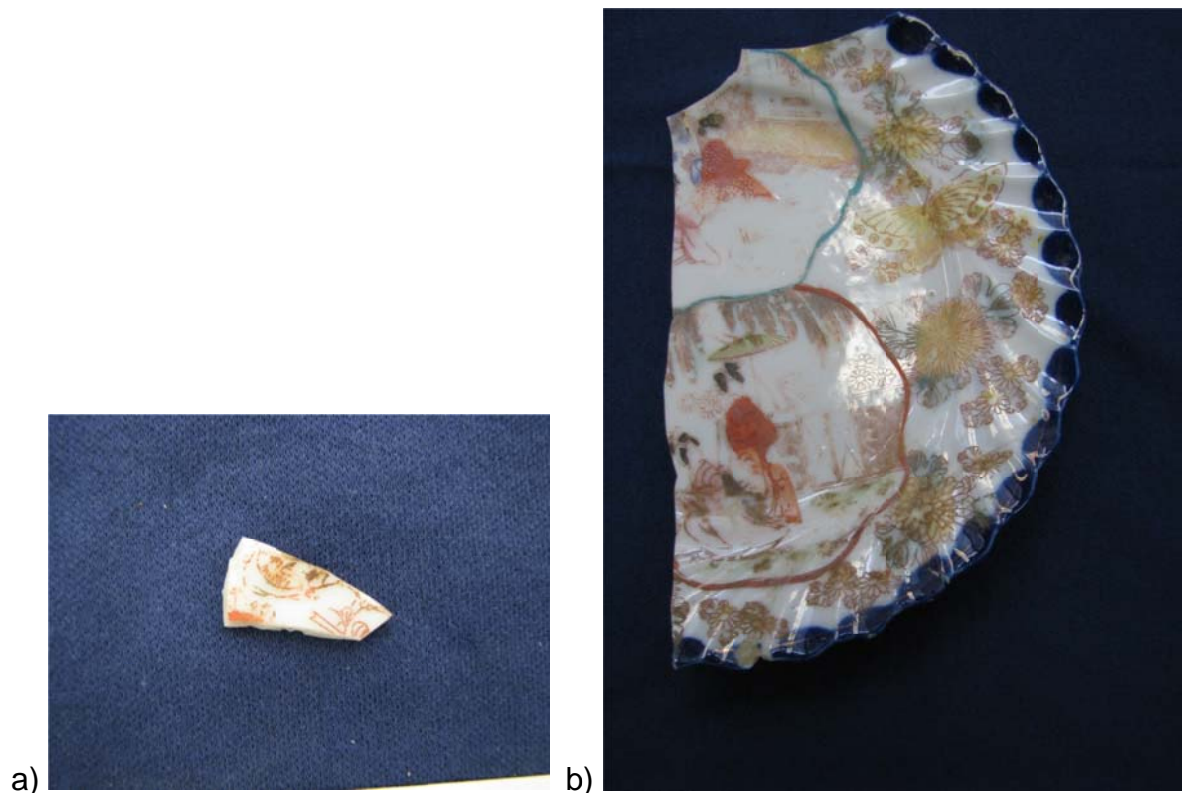


Figure 34: Chinese porcelain: a) sherd excavated from N121/W99 Level 4 and b) portion of plate excavated by Corbin.

5) Annular (n=2) This pottery is defined as “part of the Factory-made Slipware group of refined earthenware ceramics decorated with applied slip decoration. These were produced in great quantity during the last quarter of the eighteenth century through the nineteenth century in England and the United States. Banding occurred both as a primary decorative element and in conjunction with other design elements such as marbling, or the dendritic patterns found on mocha ware. The banded pattern can be found on creamware 1785-1815, pearlware 1790-1820, or whiteware 1830-20th century. It is most often found on white wares. After 1840 annular wares became available only in the blue banded variety and its use continued into the 20th century” (Florida Museum of Natural History 2013). The two sherds have a tan glaze and a dark brown/black band.

6) Coarse Earthenware (n=1)

7) Miscellaneous Historic Ceramics (n=2) One of these ceramic pieces is an orange glazed ceramic tile (Figure 35).



Figure 35: Orange glaze ceramic tile (N121/W99 Level 1)

8) Native American Ceramic (n=0)

9) Bricks (n=22) No whole bricks were excavated, but there were many brick fragments. The bricks were pink like the ones described previously and there were some very eroded rust colored bricks that date to an earlier time period and are similar to those excavated from the archaeological site of Pattonia (1830s-1900). Thus the bricks could have been used to line the well and the well could have dated to the earlier time period of the property.

10) Mortar (n=0)

Glass

These descriptions are the same as previously discussed. Therefore, with the exception of the clear glass category, artifact counts will suffice. There were 435 glass artifacts.

1) Window Pane glass (n=35)

2) Green Glass (n=9)

3) Amber (Brown) Glass (n=18)

4) Milk White Glass (n=4)

5) Blue Glass (n=0)

6) Red Glass (n=0)

7) Purple Glass (n=0)

8) Clear Glass (n=369) The majority of the glass from the well was broken clear glass. However, we did excavate two whole bottles: a Mason-type jar (Figure 36a) and an extract bottle (Figure 36b). In addition to the bottles, we also excavated a portion of a bottle with the name Woodbury on the side panel (see Figure 37 for similar artifact).



a) b)
 Figure 36: Glass jars/bottles from the excavation: a) Mason-type jar (N121/W99 Level 2) and b) extract bottle (N121/W97 Level 1).

9) Mirror (n=0)

10) Marble (n=0)

Miscellaneous

1) Asphalt (n=0)

2) Button (n=2) These were white, two hole, plastic buttons.

3) Carpet (n=0)

4) Chalk (n=0)

5) Graphite (n=0)

6) Fauna (n=147) The high count of fauna is a result of the pet burial described previously. A feline was buried in Level 2 of the excavation area. In addition to the bones of the feline, a bovine talus and large non-human long bone was discovered in the same lot. The remaining fauna represent butchered non-human long bones and other non-human bone fragments.

7) Flora (n=4) Flora consisted of pieces of wood (not for construction).

8) Lithics (n=14) All of the lithic artifacts were pea-sized gravel.

9) Paper (n=0)

10) Plastic (n=12)

11) Rubber (n=0)

Area 3 Excavation

Because many of the artifact descriptions are the same (see previous), descriptions of every kind of artifact are not repeated. However, when something distinct artifacts occur, they are described. There were a total of 948 artifacts excavated from this area. Artifact counts by unit and lot appear in Appendices I-L.

Metal

The majority of artifacts excavated in Area 3 were metal (n=536).

1) Nails (n=443) There was a very large deposit of nails in N105/W87 Level 2 (n=318). Most of the nails were not too badly corroded suggesting that they were either in a better soil environment (unlikely) or that they were deposit more recently than in other areas.

2) Wire (n=8)

3) Metal Plates (n=67) Unfortunately, these plates of metal are ruler-like and non-descript. Size varies.

4) Screws and bolts (n=6) These screws and bolts are larger than those found in the southeast corner excavations (ranging from 13-24 cm).

5) Washers (n=4)

6) Nuts (n=3)

7) Lead (n=3)

8) Pipe (n=0)

9) Spark Plug (n=0)

10) Pull tabs and bottle caps (n=0)

11) Bullet casing (n=0)

12) Foil (n=0)

13) Miscellaneous (n=2)

Ceramic (including Brick and Mortar)

There were 92 ceramic artifacts excavated from this area.

1) Refined Eathenwares (n=15)

2) Transferwares (n=0)

3) Hand painted (n=0)

4) Porcelain (n=9)

5) Annular (n=1) The tiny sherd had a tan/beige glaze that was most likely part of the decoration area.

6) Coarse Earthenware (n=2)

7) Miscellaneous Historic Ceramics (n=1) This was a hexagonal bathroom ceramic tile similar to the one described from the southeast corner excavations.

8) Native American Ceramic (n=0)

9) Bricks (n=45) The majority of the bricks were broken. They were manufactured in the same fashion and paste as the pink bricks described for the southeast corner excavations.

10) Mortar (n=19)

Glass

Unlike other excavated areas at this site, glass artifacts were not in the majority. There were 230 glass artifacts excavated.

1) Window Pane glass (n=21)

2) Green Glass (n=6)

3) Amber (Brown) Glass (n=22)

4) Milk White Glass (n=1)

5) Blue Glass (n=2)

6) Red Glass (n=2)

7) Purple Glass (n=1)

8) Clear Glass (n=175) Most of the glass came from N105-106/W85-86 Level 2. While most of the shards were fragmentary in nature, one piece of a bottle from Woodbury, NJ was excavated (Figure 37). It is possible that the bottle (and the one discussed previously) held an elixir of laudanum called "L.M. Green" (Cunningham 2001).



Figure 37: Bottle with Woodbury, N.J. on side panel (N106/W85 Level 2)

9) Mirror (n=1)

10) Marble (n=0)

Miscellaneous

1) Asphalt (n=2)

2) Button (n=0)

3) Carpet (n=0)

4) Chalk (n=1) This was a piece of a stick of chalk.

5) Graphite (n=1) This was a pencil lead.

6) Fauna (n=6) The non-human bones were small fragments of bone. Genus was not able to be determined.

7) Flora (n=24) This categories is represented by small pieces of charcoal.

8) Lithics (n=33) These lithics were pea and nickel size gravel.

9) Paper (n=0)

10) Plastic (n=6)

11) Rubber (n=16) One of the rubber artifacts was a fragment of green woven webbing that took the shape of a rubber hose. There were also 10 pieces of a dark rubber hose excavated from N105/W85 Level 2.

Conclusions

Given the results, geological and archaeological, of the excavations in the southeast corner and Area 3, it can be concluded that these excavated areas were associated with the auto sales and service and machine shops buildings indicated by the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. The southeast corner was most likely the storage area attached to the back of the machine shop indicated on the 1963 Sanborn Map. The main building for the auto sales and service and the machine shops existed in Area 3. According to the 1963 Sanborn Map, the storage and main building of the machine shop has a concrete floor. Concrete floors are not recorded on the 1946 map. Nevertheless, in both areas, there was a compacted floor that included compacted yellowish-red and bentonite clays. During construction of a concrete floor, bentonite clays had been placed before the pouring of concrete to waterproof the area because bentonite “can absorb about seven to ten times its weight in water and can expand and contract with ease innumerable times” (Basement Waterproofing 2013). This can be seen in Feature 100/101 with the presence of flooring associated with the compacted yellowish-red and bentonite clays. Below the yellowish-red and bentonite clay layer is a softer brown sandy clay that appears to be fill or the next geologic layer that may be associated with the Durst-Taylor house history. Due to the lack of artifacts below 40 cm and time constraints, we did not excavated below 40 cm.

The artifacts from the southeast corner and Area 3 support the presence of the auto sales and service shop and machine shop. The overwhelming quantity of artifacts that related to automobiles and construction (primarily nails) provides no other explanation. There was some mixture of clear glass and ceramics that indicates the presence of habitation (most likely the Durst-Taylor house). The headlight and taillights, hoses, hose clamps, and sparkplugs are the clearest indication of use of the property.

There may have been a well near Area 3; however, we did not have time to excavate the area to the depth that was needed to determine the presence of a well. Given the overwhelming evidence, we can be sure of the presence of the auto service and machine shops. The area is currently being preserved because of the mule-powered sugar cane press so if one wishes to test for a well in the future, the area will be relatively undisturbed.

The area between the staff office and the railing provides the best indication of a well. Its location (near the kitchen) and the stratigraphy suggest this location was a well. While we did not uncover the side walls of the well, we did excavate many pieces of brick that appear to date earlier than the pink bricks found in the other two areas. Early hand-dug wells tended to be lined with brick. We also encountered metal edging plates that could have been used to shore up the edges of the well. Whole bottles were also encountered. Nevertheless, the most promising artifact that indicates that this area was the location of a well is the counterweight. Further excavations need to be done to more securely identify this as a well; however, I believe that this is the location of a well associated with the house on at the Acosta-Durst-Taylor site.

The three areas of excavation provided answers to the goals set forth by this permit. We did locate one of the wells. The excavations in the southeast corner removed the artifacts associated with the machine shop's storage building and determined that there were little to no artifacts associated with the nineteenth century occupation of the site. Unfortunately, we were unable to locate the second well, but we did locate the presence of the 1946 auto sales and service shop and the 1963 machine shop.

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Appendices

Appendix A: Metal Artifact Counts for Southeast Corner Excavations

Lot	North	West	Level	Nails	Wire	Plate	Screw/bolt	Washer	Lead	Nuts	Pull tabs/ screw tops	Pipe	Spark plug	Bullet	Foil	Misc	Metal Total
1081	102	49	1														0
1080	102	50	1														0
1079	102	51	1	14	4	5	2				2					1	28
1072	102	52	1														0
1071	102	53	1	15	1	3									1		20
1070	102	54	1	1													1
1063	102	55	1														0
1062	102	56	1														0
1061	102	57	1	1	1	2		1									5
1078	103	49	1														0
1077	103	50	1														0
1076	103	51	1														0
1069	103	52	1				1	1									2
1068	103	53	1														0
1067	103	54	1														0
1060	103	55	1													1	1
1059	103	56	1	9													9
1058	103	57	1														0
1075	104	49	1		2		1										3
1074	104	50	1		3	5	1				2	1				12	24
1073	104	51	1	5	1	6		2									14
1066	104	52	1														0
1065	104	53	1	13	4		1				1				1		20
1064	104	54	1	11	1												12
1057	104	55	1														0
1056	104	56	1														0
1055	104	57	1														0
1054	105	49	1	3		1	2					1	1				8
1053	105	50	1		1						1					1	3
1052	105	51	1	11		1											12
1044	105	53	1	23			1	1			2					1	28

Lot	North	West	Level	Nails	Wire	Plate	Screw/bolt	Washer	Lead	Nuts	Pull tabs/ screw tops	Pipe	Spark plug	Bullet	Foil	Misc	Metal Total
1043	105	54	1														0
1036	105	55	1	9	4	2	1					1					17
1035	105	56	1														0
1034	105	57	1														0
1051	106	49	1														0
1050	106	50	1														0
1049	106	51	1														0
1042	106	52	1				1										1
1041	106	53	1		2	10											12
1040	106	54	1														0
1033	106	55	1	5	1												6
1032	106	56	1	10	3	1	1										15
1031	106	57	1														0
1048	107	49	1														0
1047	107	50	1														0
1046	107	51	1		2												2
1037	107	54	1	2	2	1											5
1030	107	55	1		1												1
1029	107	56	1														0
1028	107	57	1														0
1027	108	49	1	3	10						1				1		15
1026	108	50	1														0
1025	108	51	1	1				1									2
1018	108	52	1	19			1			1							21
1017	108	53	1														0
1016	108	54	1														0
1024	109	49	1														0
1023	109	50	1	6	1												7
1022	109	51	1	1													1
1015	109	52	1														0
1014	109	53	1	7	3												10
1013	109	54	1														0
1021	110	49	1	8													8

Lot	North	West	Level	Nails	Wire	Plate	Screw/bolt	Washer	Lead	Nuts	Pull tabs/ screw tops	Pipe	Spark plug	Bullet	Foil	Misc	Metal Total
1020	110	50	1	1	1												2
1019	110	51	1														0
1012	110	52	1		1	4	1										6
1011	110	53	1														0
1010	110	54	1														0
1105	102	51	2	5		8				2		1	1			4	21
1102	102	53	2	9													9
1099	102	56	2	16		2											18
1098	102	57	2	20	1	1											22
1097	103	56	2														0
1104	104	50	2	5		1											6
1103	104	51	2	17		1				2							20
1101	104	53	2	4													4
1100	104	54	2	6													6
1090	105	49	2	3		2			2								7
1089	105	50	2	2		3	1	1									7
1093	105	52	2	3												1	4
1096	105	55	2	2	7												9
1092	106	53	2	6	1												7
1095	106	55	2	3			1										4
1094	106	56	2	2	1												3
1088	107	51	2	10		4	1			1							16
1091	107	54	2	11	7	4	2	1		1							26
1087	108	49	2		10	1											11
1084	108	52	2	10		4											14
1086	109	50	2	4	1	1										1	7
1083	109	53	2	3		1											4
1085	110	49	2	4	1											1	6
1082	110	52	2	6	1	3										1	11
1114	102	56	3				1					1					2
1112	105	49	3		1												1
1111	105	50	3	12		3											15
1110	106	53	3		2	5	1	1								17	26

Lot	North	West	Level	Nails	Wire	Plate	Screw/bolt	Washer	Lead	Nuts	Pull tabs/ screw tops	Pipe	Spark plug	Bullet	Foil	Misc	Metal Total
1107	106	56	3	7												1	8
1106	107	51	3	8	1		3										12
1109	108	49	3	4	1	1	2							1			9
1113	109	50	3	7							1						8
1115	110	49	3	1													1
1108	107	51	4	5		4											9
Totals				373	84	90	26	9	2	7	10	5	2	1	6	39	654

Appendix B: Ceramic Artifact Counts for Southeast Corner Excavations

Lot	North	West	Level	Native American	White-ware	Transferware Blue	Transferware Black	Hand painted	Porcelain	Annular	Earthenware	Misc	Ceramic Total	Brick	Mortar
1081	102	49	1										0		
1080	102	50	1						1				1		
1079	102	51	1		2								2		
1072	102	52	1										0		
1071	102	53	1										0	17	10
1070	102	54	1										0	1	
1063	102	55	1										0		
1062	102	56	1										0		
1061	102	57	1										0	1	
1078	103	49	1										0		
1077	103	50	1										0		
1076	103	51	1										0	1	
1069	103	52	1										0		
1068	103	53	1										0		
1067	103	54	1										0	2	
1060	103	55	1										0		
1059	103	56	1		1				1				2	4	4
1058	103	57	1										0		
1075	104	49	1		2								2		
1074	104	50	1		2								2	10	6
1073	104	51	1		2								2	18	
1066	104	52	1										0		
1065	104	53	1		3								3	38	36
1064	104	54	1		1								1	40	12
1057	104	55	1										0		
1056	104	56	1		1							1	2		
1055	104	57	1		1								1		3
1054	105	49	1								1		1		
1053	105	50	1		6						1		7		
1052	105	51	1		1								1	18	
1044	105	53	1		1			1					2	30	

Lot	North	West	Level	Native American	White-ware	Transferware Blue	Transferware Black	Hand painted	Porcelain	Annular	Earthenware	Misc	Ceramic Total	Brick	Mortar
1043	105	54	1										0	2	
1036	105	55	1		1								1	22	4
1035	105	56	1										0		
1034	105	57	1										0		
1051	106	49	1										0		
1050	106	50	1										0		
1049	106	51	1										0		
1042	106	52	1										0		
1041	106	53	1		1		1						2	20	1
1040	106	54	1										0	1	
1033	106	55	1		2							1	3		5
1032	106	56	1									5	5	10	
1031	106	57	1								1		1		
1048	107	49	1										0		
1047	107	50	1										0		
1046	107	51	1										0		
1037	107	54	1		1								1	8	
1030	107	55	1										0		
1029	107	56	1										0		
1028	107	57	1										0		
1027	108	49	1										0		
1026	108	50	1										0		
1025	108	51	1										0		
1018	108	52	1										0	12	4
1017	108	53	1										0		
1016	108	54	1										0		
1024	109	49	1										0		
1023	109	50	1		1								1	11	4
1022	109	51	1										0		
1015	109	52	1										0		
1014	109	53	1										0	7	4
1013	109	54	1										0		
1021	110	49	1		1	1							2	8	2

Lot	North	West	Level	Native American	White-ware	Transferware Blue	Transferware Black	Hand painted	Porcelain	Annular	Earthenware	Misc	Ceramic Total	Brick	Mortar
1020	110	50	1										0		
1019	110	51	1										0		
1012	110	52	1										0		2
1011	110	53	1										0		
1010	110	54	1										0		
1105	102	51	2										0		4
1102	102	53	2										0	5	
1099	102	56	2		1				2				3		
1098	102	57	2		3								3	1	3
1097	103	56	2										0		
1104	104	50	2		3								3		
1103	104	51	2										0	1	2
1101	104	53	2		1	1							2	18	6
1100	104	54	2		1								1	2	2
1090	105	49	2								1		1		
1089	105	50	2										0		
1093	105	52	2										0	21	
1096	105	55	2										0	16	9
1092	106	53	2		2								2	1	
1095	106	55	2		1	1			1				3	1	4
1094	106	56	2										0	3	7
1088	107	51	2		1	1							2		
1091	107	54	2	1	8						3		12	7	
1087	108	49	2									1	1		
1084	108	52	2		1								1		
1086	109	50	2		2								2	1	3
1083	109	53	2										0		10
1085	110	49	2		1								1	1	1
1082	110	52	2										0		1
1114	102	56	3		1				1				2		1
1112	105	49	3										0		
1111	105	50	3										0		
1110	106	53	3										0	1	

Lot	North	West	Level	Native American	White-ware	Transferware Blue	Transferware Black	Hand painted	Porcelain	Annular	Earthenware	Misc	Ceramic Total	Brick	Mortar
1107	106	56	3										0	1	
1106	107	51	3		2						2	1	5		
1109	108	49	3		1								1		
1113	109	50	3		2				1				3	1	
1115	110	49	3												
1108	107	51	4		1								1		
Totals					62	4	1	1	7	0	9	9	94	362	150

Appendix C: Glass Artifact Counts for Southeast Corner Excavations

Lot	North	West	Level	Window Pane	Green	Brown	Clear	Milk White	Blue	Red	Purple	Mirror	Marble	Glass Total
1081	102	49	1											0
1080	102	50	1				2							2
1079	102	51	1			4	14							18
1072	102	52	1				1							1
1071	102	53	1			5	19							24
1070	102	54	1											0
1063	102	55	1											0
1062	102	56	1											0
1061	102	57	1	1			4							5
1078	103	49	1											0
1077	103	50	1											0
1076	103	51	1											0
1069	103	52	1											0
1068	103	53	1	1										1
1067	103	54	1			1								1
1060	103	55	1											0
1059	103	56	1			3	6							9
1058	103	57	1											0
1075	104	49	1				1							1
1074	104	50	1			2	21							23
1073	104	51	1			4	27	1						32
1066	104	52	1											0
1065	104	53	1				6							6
1064	104	54	1			3	12		1					16
1057	104	55	1				1							1
1056	104	56	1											0
1055	104	57	1				1							1
1054	105	49	1	2		3	11		1					17
1053	105	50	1	1	4	7	16	2						30
1052	105	51	1		1	1	18							20
1044	105	53	1			1	41							42

Lot	North	West	Level	Window Pane	Green	Brown	Clear	Milk White	Blue	Red	Purple	Mirror	Marble	Glass Total
1043	105	54	1	1										1
1036	105	55	1		1	1	12							14
1035	105	56	1											0
1034	105	57	1											0
1051	106	49	1											0
1050	106	50	1											0
1049	106	51	1											0
1042	106	52	1											0
1041	106	53	1			2	8							10
1040	106	54	1											0
1033	106	55	1	3		1	3							7
1032	106	56	1	1	1	11	4							17
1031	106	57	1											0
1048	107	49	1											0
1047	107	50	1											0
1046	107	51	1		1	1	7							9
1037	107	54	1			2	4		1					7
1030	107	55	1			1				1				2
1029	107	56	1											0
1028	107	57	1											0
1027	108	49	1	2	1	3	13							19
1026	108	50	1											0
1025	108	51	1											0
1018	108	52	1		1	3	11							15
1017	108	53	1											0
1016	108	54	1											0
1024	109	49	1		1									1
1023	109	50	1				10							10
1022	109	51	1											0
1015	109	52	1											0
1014	109	53	1	4			8							12
1013	109	54	1											0
1021	110	49	1		1	1	4							6

Lot	North	West	Level	Window Pane	Green	Brown	Clear	Milk White	Blue	Red	Purple	Mirror	Marble	Glass Total
1020	110	50	1				2							2
1019	110	51	1											0
1012	110	52	1	1		3	6	1						11
1011	110	53	1											0
1010	110	54	1											0
1105	102	51	2			4	18			1				23
1102	102	53	2	9			1							10
1099	102	56	2	18	4	5	34		1					62
1098	102	57	2			1	76			2				79
1097	103	56	2											0
1104	104	50	2		1	5	30							36
1103	104	51	2			3	18							21
1101	104	53	2		1	1	10		1					13
1100	104	54	2											0
1090	105	49	2			2	21							23
1089	105	50	2			2	29							31
1093	105	52	2			1	17					1		19
1096	105	55	2			4	10							14
1092	106	53	2			1	22	1						24
1095	106	55	2	1	1	1	5						1	9
1094	106	56	2			2	21							23
1088	107	51	2		1	2	13			1				17
1091	107	54	2	5	2	9	56	1	2	1				76
1087	108	49	2			1	20							21
1084	108	52	2		1	1	19							21
1086	109	50	2	3		2	15							20
1083	109	53	2			2	16							18
1085	110	49	2		1	1	13							15
1082	110	52	2			2	17							19
1114	102	56	3			1	17							18
1112	105	49	3				8							8
1111	105	50	3			3	12							15
1110	106	53	3	5		2	31	3	1					42

Lot	North	West	Level	Window Pane	Green	Brown	Clear	Milk White	Blue	Red	Purple	Mirror	Marble	Glass Total
1107	106	56	3				12							12
1106	107	51	3			4	19		1		1			25
1109	108	49	3		1	2	15							18
1113	109	50	3			1	17		1					19
1115	110	49	3	2	1	2	5							10
1108	107	51	4		1	1	3	3						8
														0
				60	27	131	913	12	10	6	1	1	1	1162

Appendix D: Miscellaneous Artifact Counts for Southeast Corner Excavations

Lot	North	West	Level	Paper	Flora	Plastics	Lithic	Asphalt	Chalk	Fauna	Rubber	Button	Graphite	Carpet
1081	102	49	1											
1080	102	50	1											
1079	102	51	1	10	12	6								
1072	102	52	1											
1071	102	53	1		6	16	9							
1070	102	54	1											
1063	102	55	1											
1062	102	56	1											
1061	102	57	1			3								
1078	103	49	1											
1077	103	50	1											
1076	103	51	1											
1069	103	52	1											
1068	103	53	1											
1067	103	54	1				1							
1060	103	55	1											
1059	103	56	1		7	6	9							
1058	103	57	1											
1075	104	49	1											
1074	104	50	1			3								
1073	104	51	1		1	7	1							
1066	104	52	1											
1065	104	53	1		5	5	6		1		1			
1064	104	54	1	2	1	2	1							
1057	104	55	1											
1056	104	56	1											
1055	104	57	1											
1054	105	49	1											
1053	105	50	1				12							
1052	105	51	1			1								
1044	105	53	1		4	6	2							

Lot	North	West	Level	Paper	Flora	Plastics	Lithic	Asphalt	Chalk	Fauna	Rubber	Button	Graphite	Carpet
1043	105	54	1											
1036	105	55	1				10							
1035	105	56	1											
1034	105	57	1											
1051	106	49	1											
1050	106	50	1											
1049	106	51	1											
1042	106	52	1											
1041	106	53	1		3	1	2							
1040	106	54	1											
1033	106	55	1			3								
1032	106	56	1		3									
1031	106	57	1											
1048	107	49	1											
1047	107	50	1											
1046	107	51	1											
1037	107	54	1		4		4							
1030	107	55	1											
1029	107	56	1											
1028	107	57	1											
1027	108	49	1			4	1							
1026	108	50	1											
1025	108	51	1											
1018	108	52	1				1							
1017	108	53	1											
1016	108	54	1											
1024	109	49	1											
1023	109	50	1	2		3	3		1					
1022	109	51	1											
1015	109	52	1											
1014	109	53	1		4	1	49	1						1
1013	109	54	1											
1021	110	49	1			1								
1020	110	50	1			1								

Lot	North	West	Level	Paper	Flora	Plastics	Lithic	Asphalt	Chalk	Fauna	Rubber	Button	Graphite	Carpet
1019	110	51	1											
1012	110	52	1		1									
1011	110	53	1											
1010	110	54	1											
1105	102	51	2			6								
1102	102	53	2		3	4	1							
1099	102	56	2			2	8							
1098	102	57	2		1	1	10							
1097	103	56	2											
1104	104	50	2			1	2							
1103	104	51	2	1	1	21	1							
1101	104	53	2		3	5	3							
1100	104	54	2		11	6	4		1					
1090	105	49	2									1		
1089	105	50	2											
1093	105	52	2											
1096	105	55	2		2	6								
1092	106	53	2			4				1				
1095	106	55	2		1	1					1			
1094	106	56	2		3									
1088	107	51	2											
1091	107	54	2		5		8							
1087	108	49	2		4		1				1			
1084	108	52	2											
1086	109	50	2	3	3	1	3			1				
1083	109	53	2		10		21							
1085	110	49	2	5	1	2	2							
1082	110	52	2		13		12							
1114	102	56	3											
1112	105	49	3											
1111	105	50	3										3	
1110	106	53	3		1	1				1				
1107	106	56	3											
1106	107	51	3									1		

Lot	North	West	Level	Paper	Flora	Plastics	Lithic	Asphalt	Chalk	Fauna	Rubber	Button	Graphite	Carpet
1109	108	49	3											
1113	109	50	3			4	2							
1115	110	49	3		1	1	2							
1108	107	51	4											
Totals				23	114	135	191	1	3	3	3	2	3	1

Appendix E: Metal Artifact Counts for Well Excavations

Lot	North	West	Level	Nails	Wire	Plate	Screw/ bolt	Washer	Lead	Nuts	Pull tabs/screw tops	Pipe	Spark plug	Bullet	Foil	Misc	Metal
1116	121	99	1	23		4											27
1117	121	97	1	34		10					1						45
1124	121	99	2	46		1		1									48
1125	121	97	2	75		52	1					1					129
1132	121	99	3	58		1		1								1	61
1133	121	99	4	14													14
1137	121	99	5													4	4
Totals				250	0	68	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	328

Appendix F: Ceramic Artifact Counts for Well Excavations

Lot	North	West	Level	Native American	Whiteware	Transferware Blue	Transferware Black	Hand painted	Porcelain	Annular	Earthenware	Misc	Ceramic-Totals	Brick	Mortar
1116	121	99	1		9	1						1	11	5	
1117	121	97	1		8		1			1	1		11		
1124	121	99	2		18				9				27	4	
1125	121	97	2		23								23	9	
1132	121	99	3		22			1	7			1	31	1	
1133	121	99	4		7	1	1	1	7	1			18		
1137	121	99	5		4				1				5	3	
Totals				0	91	2	2	2	24	2	1	2	126	22	0

Appendix G: Glass Artifact Counts for Well Excavations

Lot	North	West	Level	Window Pane	Green	Brown	Clear	Milk White	Blue	Red	Purple	Glass Totals
1116	121	99	1			3	37	3				43
1117	121	97	1			4	67	1				72
1124	121	99	2			3	57					60
1125	121	97	2	2	6	8	151					167
1132	121	99	3	33	1		26					60
1133	121	99	4		1		12					13
1137	121	99	5		1		19					20
Totals				35	9	18	369	4	0	0	0	435

Appendix H: Miscellaneous Artifact Counts for Well Excavations

Lot	North	West	Level	Paper	Flora	Plastics	Lithic	Asphalt	Chalk	Fauna	Rubber	Mirror	Button	Graphite	Carpet	Marble
1116	121	99	1			3	1									
1117	121	97	1		3	5	9			1						
1124	121	99	2										2			
1125	121	97	2		1	4	4			107						
1132	121	99	3							1						
1133	121	99	4							11						
1137	121	99	5							27						
Totals					0	4	12	14	0	0	147	0	0	2	0	0

Appendix I: Metal Artifact Counts for Area 3 Excavations

Lot	North	West	Level	Nails	Wire	Plate	Screw/ bolt	Washer	Lead	Nuts	Pull tabs/ screw tops	Pipe	Spark plug	Bullet	Foil	Misc	Metal Totals
1123	105	85	1	5													5
1122	105	86	1	6		4											10
1121	105	87	1	2													2
1120	106	85	1														0
1119	106	86	1	5	1			1									7
1118	106	87	1	6	1				1								8
1131	105	85	2	16													16
1130	105	86	2	45	1	2										2	50
1129	105	87	2	318	1	19	5	2	2	3							350
1128	106	85	2	20		8	1										29
1127	106	86	2	4													4
1126	106	87	2														0
1135	105	85	3	14	4	9		1									28
1134	106	86	3	2		25											27
Totals				443	8	67	6	4	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	536

Appendix J: Ceramic Artifact Counts for Area 3 Excavations

Lot	North	West	Level	Native American	Whiteware	Transferware Blue	Transferware Black	Hand painted	Porcelain	Annular	Earthenware	Misc	Ceramic-Totals	Brick	Mortar
1123	105	85	1										0		
1122	105	86	1										0		
1121	105	87	1										0	2	
1120	106	85	1		3				1			1	5		2
1119	106	86	1										0	1	2
1118	106	87	1										0	1	
1131	105	85	2							1			1	13	
1130	105	86	2		2				1				3	4	3
1129	105	87	2						1		2		3	1	2
1128	106	85	2		1				1				2	18	9
1127	106	86	2		1				5				6	2	1
1126	106	87	2										0		
1135	105	85	3										0	1	
1134	106	86	3		8								8	2	
Total				0	15	0	0	0	9	1	2	1	28	45	19

Appendix K: Glass Artifact Counts for Area 3 Excavations

Lot	North	West	Level	Window Pane	Green	Brown	Clear	Milk White	Blue	Red	Purple	Glass Total
1123	105	85	1				1					1
1122	105	86	1				3					3
1121	105	87	1				2				1	3
1120	106	85	1	11	1	6	4					22
1119	106	86	1		2		4					6
1118	106	87	1		1		2					3
1131	105	85	2	8			1		1			10
1130	105	86	2	1	1	3	14					19
1129	105	87	2	1	1	2	55			1		60
1128	106	85	2			6	28		1	1		36
1127	106	86	2			2	14					16
1126	106	87	2									0
1135	105	85	3				3					3
1134	106	86	3			3	44	1				48
Totals				21	6	22	175	1	2	2	1	230

Appendix L: Miscellaneous Artifact Counts for Area 3 Excavations

Lot	North	West	Level	Paper	Flora	Plastics	Lithic	Asphalt	Chalk	Fauna	Rubber	Mirror	Button	Graphite	Carpet	Marble
1123	105	85	1		1											
1122	105	86	1				6									
1121	105	87	1													
1120	106	85	1		6		11	2			5					
1119	106	86	1		3		2		1							
1118	106	87	1													
1131	105	85	2								10					
1130	105	86	2		3	2	6				1	1				
1129	105	87	2			2	1									
1128	106	85	2		10		5			5				1		
1127	106	86	2		1		2									
1126	106	87	2													
1135	105	85	3			2										
1134	106	86	3							1						
Total				0	24	6	33	2	1	6	16	1	0	1	0	0